

U. S. Bars More Exports; Steel Products Stopped

Federal Board Adopts Strict Rule on Metals and Explosive Agents

Canada Is Hit Anew

Limited Supplies and Values to Nation in Crisis Are Causes of Action

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—The export administrative board today issued a list containing upward of fifty different commodities "whose conservation is necessary on account of the limited supply and the needs of the United States in its successful prosecution of the war."

The export of these articles is "strictly prohibited." The list follows:

Acetone, alcohol, aluminum, ammonia salts, ammonia nitrate, anhydrous ammonia, arsenate of lead, arsenate of soda, boiler tubes (iron and steel), butter, carbolic acid (phenol), castor oil and castor beans, chrome nickel steel, cotton linters, cyanide of sodium, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, ferro-veratrum, flax, glycerin, iron and steel plates, including ship, boiler, tank and other iron and steel plates of an inch thick and heavier and wider than six inches, whether plain or fabricated; mercury salts, nitrate of soda, nitric acid, nitric salts, phosphoric acid, phosphorus, pig iron, potash and chloride of potash, potassium salts, saltpetre, scrap iron, scrap steel, searchlights and generators (suited for army or navy use), sodium sulphate, stegoleisen, stearine and stearic acid, steel billets, steel blooms, steel ingots, steel sheet bars, steel slabs, sugar, sulphate of ammonia, sulphur and sulphuric acid, sulphur phosphate, tinplate, tulul, tungsten, wireless apparatus, wheat, wheat flour, wool rags.

The board states that "export licenses may be granted, however, for the above articles when destined for actual war purposes or when they will directly contribute thereto, and in certain unusual cases when such export will contribute directly to amount production of the commodities required by the United States, and also in certain other cases where articles may be exported in limited quantities without detriment to this country."

Further, licenses may also be granted for limited quantities of these commodities when required for purely medicinal or pharmaceutical purposes.

Board Will Expedite Exports to the Allies

Committee Aims to Prevent Congestion in Railroad Yards and Ports

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This committee, which will be known as the coordinating committee on exportation, has been created at the instigation of the railroads' war board. Bearing in mind the danger of congestion this winter if export should be made to ship everything ordered in this country through the North Atlantic ports, the members of the war board decided that immediate action should be taken for coordinating railroad with overseas transportation.

U. S. Exports Show \$700,000,000 Gain

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May Make Tobacco Part of Rations

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Secretary Baker did not indicate how he would proceed in determining if the necessary 75 per cent wish tobacco.

Economic Distrust Grows In Europe as War Drags On

Every Branch of Society Looks Askance at Every Other—Nothing Is Stable; Changes Heretofore Undreamed of Now Regarded as Commonplace

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Congress to Rush Work and Adjourn Early in October

Senate May Resort to Cloture to Pass Soldiers' Insurance Bill

Conferees Speed Up

Wilson Has No New Legislation to Offer; Alien Draft Measure in Doubt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Congressional plans, completed to-day, contemplate adjournment early in October. Speed in the Senate alone is essential to carrying this plan into effect. The House has almost completed its work, and conferees are making all possible haste to reach agreements on measures that have passed both houses.

Indications are that the Senate will cooperate in the effort to reach adjournment at the time tentatively set. It rushed through the trading with the enemy and war bond bills last week in record time and has taken hold of the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, one of the two remaining big measures it has to pass, with an apparent determination to expedite consideration of it. Cloture may be resorted to if necessary.

President Wilson has no new legislation to present and is understood to be ready to have Congress go home. His insistence that the insurance bill be passed before adjournment, communicated to the Senate last Friday by wireless, is said to have been though no desire to have Congress remain here for any other purpose than to get that bill out of the way.

Important Bills in Conference

Aside from the insurance measure and the \$700,000,000 war deficiency bill, most of the big legislation of the session will be in conference this week. These measures include the war tax bill, war bond and trading with the enemy bills. The war bond measure will go to conference in the House to-morrow and the other two already are in conferees' hands.

Agreement on the war tax bill this week is expected. Minor matters now are being thrashed out, and by Thursday, it is expected, will be under discussion. Forecasts are that the bill will emerge from conference carrying provisions for levies of about \$2,500,000,000. Changes will be principally in method of assessing taxation and not in amounts.

On the insistence of Democratic Leader Kitchin and others the meetings of conferees are executive. Only a few big differences exist between the two houses on the war credits and trading with the enemy measures. The principal changes made by the Senate in the war credits bill are the increase of from one-seventh to one-fourth of 1 per cent in the allowance for floating the bonds and the decrease in the certificates' allowances from one-tenth to one-twentieth. More important provisions were added to the trading bill by the Senate. They include giving the President power to stop imports, to prohibit enemy life insurance companies from operating in this country, and the King amendment to require German language newspapers to print English translations of their articles.

Whether the alien draft resolution, adopted by the Senate last week, will be taken up in the House is undetermined. Many members want it adopted, but it may be crowded out in the rush preceding adjournment.

The war deficiency bill probably will pass the House to-morrow. The Senate will reconvene Tuesday and take up the Webb export trading bill, already passed by the House, and it will be followed by the Walsh oil land leasing bill. The deficiency measure

Beet Sugar Men Confer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Representatives of every beet sugar company in the United States and beet sugar brokers from every section of the country gathered in Washington to-day for a conference that will be opened to-morrow. The purpose of the conference is to work out details of the plan for a central distributing agency, in accordance with the agreement with the United States Food Administration made some time ago.

The manufacturers and brokers held preliminary discussions to-day to clear away some minor matters and facilitate the business of to-morrow's session.

Potato Crop a Bumper

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—With a potato crop at least 100,000,000 bushels larger than the country needs, its sale, Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, said to-night the United States would be guilty of an inexcusable military blunder if it did not provide the warehouses necessary to make use of this surplus in such a way as to release products of equal food value to the army and the Allies.

The initiative, Mr. Vrooman said, must come largely from local associations of business men and farmers, and the government is ready to help with the advice of its experts and with plans for building new storage houses or adapting old ones.

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Postoffice Urges Rural Motor Routes

(Special Correspondence) WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Support of the Moon bill pending in the House, which would authorize experiments in the use of motor trucks on rural routes

in the vicinity of large cities as an aid to the "farm to home" movement, was urged by the Postoffice Department in a statement to-day.

The purpose of the bill is to have a trial of a plan by which the benefits of the millions of dollars expended in making good roads and the great developments of motor vehicles may be extended to the parcel post system and facilitate the delivery of food products to larger cities from great stretches of country within easy motor distances.

By the use of motor truck routes in the parcel post service, it is believed, a large amount of food products which otherwise would be wasted or delivered only at a very high cost would reach the large cities at a reasonable cost to the consumers. It is estimated that such service will be self-supporting and perhaps profitable to the government.

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